

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1834.

No. 742.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of this year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, about six miles south east from Ruffin's bridge, to commence October 4th.

Also, at the Sandy Creek Camp Ground, near Troy's Store, Randolph county, to commence October 17th. Brethren in the ministry are earnestly invited to attend.

August 26. 36—

NOTICE.

LOST on the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh, on Sunday last, a large California POCKET BOOK, containing about eighty dollars in Cash, (among which were two or three bills of the new bank,) and sundry papers. Any information concerning said Pocket Book will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be given to the person who will deliver the same with its contents to me in Raleigh, or to James Phillips in Hillsborough.

NELSON PHILLIPS.

Sept. 23. 40—

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Thomas Roundtree's heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, laying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipcomb, Henry Berry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40—6w

Lands in Wake County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, before the house of Jesus Witherpoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Gate's creek, in Wake county, adjoining the lands of John Ford and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40—4w

Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of land, lying in Orange county:

One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Pitt and others.

30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others.

Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Ferguson now lives.

One undivided half of a tract of about 50 acres on Elterbee's creek, called the Jessie Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40—6w

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Anderson Wilson for forty dollars, dated in 1828 or 1829, payable one day after date, to Elizabeth Graham.—All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note, as I have received payment in full from said Wilson.

ELIZABETH GRAHAMS.

Set. 9. 39—3w

FLAX SEED.

95 CENTS will be given for clean FLAX SEED, delivered at Harris's Mill on Flat River, fifteen miles east of Hillsborough, or 90 cents delivered at Messrs. Moore's store in Hillsborough.

ROBT. HARRIS.

September 9th. 38—3w

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Joseph Murray, living four miles west of Woody's Ferry and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a dark Spotted MARE, four years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, a small white spot on her forehead, and her mane lays on the left side.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

August 29. 38—3w

On Discourse, or Permanent and Universal Laws.

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. —21

JOB PRINTING,
Exhibited at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Barney Lashley or Jas. S. Armstrong, esq. or Valentine Moore
Sary Auger Mrs. Polly Ann Lynch
Rev. William Atz 2 M.
Daniel Albright Rebecca McFarling
Mrs. Jane Adams David Malone
Thos. Burton James Moore
Edward W. Bacon John R. Minnis
James Bryan Wallace Mygatt
C. Wm. S. Moore
Clerk of Orange Supe. John Newlen and Wm. Prior Court Lindley
James Clancy John Neely
Robert Clinton P.
James Collins, esq. Matthew Patton
John Crutchfield, senr. Hon. Robert Potter
Rev. Charles L. Cooley Wm. Penney
Richard H. Clabourne Wm. N. Pratt
John Cooley R.
Daniel Cloud David Roach
Rev. Lewis Craven Capt. James Ray
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley James Ray
D. Mrs. Judy Ray
Bennet Deason Mrs. Martha Ray
Edward Davis S.
Rev. G. W. Dye
David Dickey William Smith
F Wiley Scarlett
George Freeland Moses or Wm. Scarlett
Samuel Fielder Miss M. and E. Sears
George N. Gordon Sheriff of Orange
H Zachariah Trice
Dr. Thos. Hicks Hannah Thompson
John Hobbs Abel Thompson
Capt. Wm. S. Haynes P. J. Thursby, esq.
William Hutchins Josiah Turner, esq.
Miss Mary E. Hill U.
Temperance Hart
J. Emilaine Umpstead V.
John Jones, esq. Gilley Ware or David Chishenall
William R. Jones Mrs. Jane Wilson
James Jackson, jr. Carlton Walker
K Calvin Walker
Mrs. Rebecca Kerr James Ward
Samuel Kirkland Samuel A. Weldon
L Brister Warrick
William T. Link Y.
George Laws David Yarbrough, esq.
Anderson Long, esq. Mrs. Ann Young
Leviul Lynch 2 WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
October 1. 41—

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practising for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. 14—40

A good assortment of

REASONABLE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5. 30—

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5. 30—

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete.

They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K. April 29. 20—

SPRING GOODS,

which are now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

CAIN & KIRKLAND

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces.

which renders their assortment complete.

They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

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WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The editors of the National Intelligencer, on announcing the death of the Hon. William H. Crawford, speak of him as follows:

In recurring to the points of character of this distinguished citizen, we speak of him as we knew him, in the prime of life and in all the vigor of his faculties; in the days when disease had not reached him, nor had the hand of time bowed his erect and manly figure.

His first appearance in the theatre of the general government was as the successor of Mr. Baldwin in the Senate of the United States, on the 9th of December, 1807. Coming there young and comparatively unknown, and taking his seat in a body even then illustrious for talent and high character, he soon made himself known and respected by the force of natural ability, energy, and loftiness of mind. His speeches were remarkable for their strength, and his votes for their honesty and independence, and what procured for him probably more respect and general regard than any other quality, was his unconcealed disdain of every thing like pretence, subterfuge, or the ordinary arts and tricks of mere party men. Bold and fearless in his course, he was always to be found in the front of battle. He shunned no responsibility; he compromised no principle. If, indeed, he had a fault as a politician, it was rather in contemning too haughtily the customs and seemings which form a part of the usages of those who mingle much in public affairs, preferring downright truth, in all its simplicity, and all its nakedness too, to the circumlocution and periphrase of older and more practised statesmen.

His influence in the Senate soon became proportionate to the respect with which he impressed that body for his abilities, but, more than all, for his perfect integrity and unflinching firmness. He became the acting president of that body at an earlier period after entering it than any other individual ever did with in our knowledge; and in that station, when he filled with great dignity and propriety, discovered an aptitude for public business which strengthened the hold he already had upon the general regard and confidence.

The post of minister of the United States to the government of France becoming vacant, in the year 1812, by the decease of Mr. Barlow, and that being then a station of very high trust and confidence, Mr. Madison, with a discernment which did him honor, selected Mr. Crawford to fill it, and all Congress approved the selection. Mr. C. remained in France during the trying period of our war with Great Britain; and on his return received the appointment of secretary of war, which station brought him again to the view of his fellow citizens. In a year or two afterwards he became secretary of the treasury, and discharged the duties of that office as he had those of the preceding, with a fidelity and a manliness that augmented his already great popularity.

Whilst occupying that station, public opinion pointed him out as one of the prominent candidates for the office of President of the United States, on the retirement of Mr. Monroe. In the midst of the canvass for that office, with the fairest prospect of success to his friends, he was struck down by disease, which paralyzed his system, and left him so enfeebled as to create a doubt whether he would be in a condition, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office. Whatever ground there might have been for this doubt, it had weight enough to determine the election against him, when it became necessary (there being no choice by the people) for the House to choose between the three candidates who received the highest number of votes for the presidency; for it was the ground upon which several members of that body, who had preferred Mr. Crawford, voted first for him who was their second choice, and whose upright and prosperous administration of the public affairs subsequently justified the confidence thus reposed in him.

After this event, Mr. Crawford, though invited to remain at the head of the treasury, retired from the general government to private life, from which he was appointed to a seat on the bench of his own state; in the discharge of the duties of which judicial office he was, it appears, occupied at the time of his decease.

With a hasty pen we have thus briefly traced the history of Mr. Crawford's public course as far as known to us. In his domestic relations, and in all the private relations of life, he enjoyed no less the love of his family and friends, than in his public life he possessed their unbounded respect and confidence. From the world, in which he acted so conspicuously a part, he has for years been cut off, but not from the attachments of those who knew him best, and whose hearts have never left him, though so far withdrawn from the sphere of their vision. The news of his decease, though, after so severe a prostration of his physical powers, fairly within the course of nature, cannot be received with indifference by any one who ever had, like us, the opportunity of a familiar knowledge of his many public and private virtues.

Be moderate in your pleasures, that your relish for them may continue.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of Col. R. M. Johnson, for the interesting letter, giving a detail of the expedition of the Dragoons—as it is an authentic account, it will put to rest the various rumors as to the expedition. It is from one of the officers, (Capt. D.) and may be relied on.

THE DRAGOONS.

THE CAMANCHES—KIAWAYS—AND WACOS.

Fort Gibson, August 19, 1834.

My Dear Sir—

It is with great pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable, and successful campaign from which we have just returned; but am sorry to have to relate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. H. Leavenworth, who died like a man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment, about eighty miles in our rear, on the very day we reached the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we had left that of the Camanches. He had with him provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two companies of infantry, and one field piece.

On our arrival at a new post which had been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, near the confluence of the False Washita with the Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provision to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnees and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Picks had lately visited that neighborhood, and murdered a Judge Martin, of Arkansaw, and his servant, whose bodies had been found, and carried off his son, a lad of seven years of age. Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge to select 250 of his most efficient men and horses, and take with him ten days' rations to last twenty days, about which time he promised to meet us with a further supply; and most faithfully would he have performed his promise had he not have been called upon to pay the great debt of nature. His complaint was a raging fever, and it is said that he was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he made arrangements about his funeral, and settled the affairs of his estate before his death—his body is, I understand, still near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed until a change of weather.

We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kioway and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, and the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to their respective tribes. Not long after our departure from our camp Washita, we were so fortunate as to encounter a considerable party of Camanches, who after much maneuvering, were induced to come up to us, and as neither of our captive girls could speak their language we were at some loss; but one of them understood Spanish, and through him and one of our Delawares who understood the same language, Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their village, which we found rich in horses, with which the plains were literally covered, but in a most defenceless condition, as the warriors were mostly absent upon a buffalo hunt. This village contained 340 lodges made by stretching buffalo skins upon light poles in bell fashion, which are moved by tying them to the saddles of their horses, whenever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camanches do not cultivate the earth, but procure their corn, beans, pumpkins and melons from their neighbors the Pawnee Picks, so called on account of their picking themselves with powder or some blue substance on their arms and breasts; but who call themselves *Tawash*—for which they pay their jerked buffalo meat.

The Camanche children are less in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and ride and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness—at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four and five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of towering Rocky Mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur, which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers to be spurs of the great Rocky Mountains. Col. Dodge laid two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chiefs, for whom a messenger had been despatched; but as we were now scarce of provisions and greatly encumbered with sick, a pilot was procured and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village, we made a fortification where we left our sick with a detachment to defend them, and with our reduced force marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or *Tawash* villages over and through the passes of those mountains; upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent, where our Kioway girl raised herself in her saddle and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and pointing to the north west ob-

served that her village lay in that direction and, that one day's travel would enable us to sleep at it; but when our guide, a Pawnee Mohawk and a dull fellow, bore off to the south west, her countenance fell.

This fellow took us a serpentine route and greatly out of our way, but I have no doubt of his honesty; but went the passes of the mountains through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considerable display and evident distrust, and when we arrived, the old chief implored Col. Dodge not to fire on the village.

Here a negro fellow who had run away from this neighborhood and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we had previously received from that tribe of there being a white boy who could speak English at the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the second day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northrop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the council house in the village for the purpose of holding a council with this tribe.

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great confusion at this council and was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the council house to their lodges for their arms, and the women and children to the Rocky Mountains under which their village is built for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his usual firmness and good management, soon restored peace and order. After assuring them of his disposition to be at peace with them, he told them what he had heard about the white boy, and informed them that he would say nothing more in council until that boy was produced. Confusion marked the countenances of the chiefs, but as there was no other alternative, the boy was sent for and given up to Colonel Dodge in exchange for the Pawnee Pick girl. This little naked urchin, who we have still with us, and who proved to be the son of Judge Martin, who was killed near Fort Washita, was delighted and astonished at hearing his own language spoken, and asked emphatically if these were all white people around him; and when asked by Col. Dodge his name, he answered without hesitation "Matthew Wright Martin;" he told the Colonel that his father was still alive—that he saw the Indians shoot him in the back with their arrows, but that he ran off and left them, and that they had drawn their gigs (spears) upon him, but that his life had been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived.

On the next day after this council the chiefs of the Camanches, Kioways and Wacos arrived at our encampment, with whom a council was appointed to be held on the day following. The council was held in our encampment, and was attended by near three thousand warriors. So great was the concourse around me, that I could scarcely see beyond the limits of my own company, who stood by their arms in readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I know it will be gratifying to your feelings to hear that this band of brave Kentuckians would have done their duty if fighting had become necessary. But the excellent management of Col. Dodge upon this occasion superseded the necessity, and terminated the affair honorably to himself and to his command, as well as advantageous to his country. The gratitude of the Kioways was unbounded when Col. Dodge gave up to her nation our Kioway prisoner. Her uncle, who was a chief, made a most animated address to his people upon the occasion; he told them that the man who had travelled so far to restore to them their lost daughter must be a very great and a very good man; and that he longed to embrace him with the arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of the different tribes, most of whom are great men among their nations, are now with us. They are astonished and delighted at all they see and hear, and are much gratified at the presents we have given them. Col. Dodge is I believe anxious to send them to the Hermitage to see General Jackson, but the Indians themselves would rather return home at present to display the presents they have already received, and visit us upon another occasion with more of their people. Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign, I look upon its termination as adding in a high degree to the military fame of Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of perseverance in marching us without food into an enemies' country to their very villages, and obtaining from them a supply of provisions to last us to the buffalo country; forming with them treaties of peace and friendship, and obtaining from them one of our people, whom they had in bondage, and supporting that part of his regiment which was under his immediate command without any provisions from government for nearly sixty days, and that too in an enemies' country, upon their own resources and her hunters.

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of Indians who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often pursued, and has brought their principal men with him to observe civilized society, and explored a

country within our own limits possessing a great many advantages, which has not been laid down on our maps, and about which very little has hitherto been known; and all this has been done with less than two hundred and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier, it was when I saw this band undismayed as it was, surrounded by such a prodigious armed force as that which surrounded it on the day Col. Dodge held the council with the Kioways, Camanches and Wacos. The stream upon which the village is situated, is a large branch of Red River, the water of which is as salty as the sea, and the cliff near its banks contains mountains of salt rock, which can be used without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl, and believe me to be, with great respect,

Yours truly,
To Col. R. M. Johnson.

TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Convention for the formation of a new state constitution have completed their labors and adjourned. The following synopsis of the new constitution is copied from the National Intelligencer.

The first election under this instrument is to take effect on the first Thursday in August 1835, and on the same day every second year. An enumeration of qualified voters is to be made once in ten years; commencing in 1841; and an apportionment of representation made thereon—the House of Representatives not to exceed 75 members, until the population of the state shall exceed a million and a half; and after that not to exceed 99, but any county having two thirds of the requisite ratio of population shall be entitled to one representative. The Senate not to exceed one third the number of representatives, and to be chosen by apportionment according to the number of qualified voters. Counties forming senatorial districts to adjoin, and no county to be divided. The elections to take place once in two years, and the General Assembly to meet on the first Monday in October after the election. Members of Assembly, for the present, to receive for their services four dollars a day, and four dollars for every twenty-five miles travelling. All property (including bank stock) to be taxed on an uniform valuation. The General Assembly to have no power to emancipate slaves but by consent of their owners. The governor is chosen by the people, to hold his office two years, and be eligible to office six years out of eight. The secretary of state to be chosen by joint ballot for four years. Every free white citizen of the United States of 21 years of age, who has been a resident of his county six months, is a qualified voter; and free men of color now in the state, who are admitted as competent witnesses in a court of justice, are entitled to the right of suffrage. Free men of color to be exempt from poll tax and military duty in time of peace. The Supreme Court to consist of three judges, to be elected for the term of twelve years—the judges of the inferior Courts to be elected for eight years. Attorneys of the state to be elected for six years. Both judges and attorneys may be removed from office by impeachment, or by a concurrent vote of the General Assembly. All judges to receive a stated compensation unalterable during their term of office. All military officers, except the staff officers of the governor and commanding officers of brigades and regiments, are to be elected by persons subject to military duty—the officers excepted are to be chosen by the heads of the respective staffs. No citizen to be compelled to bear arms, if he shall pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law; and the legislature may exempt certain religious denominations from bearing arms at private and public masters. Imprisonment for debt is not to be allowed, if property be given up, without strong presumption of fraud. Ministers of the gospel are exempted from a seat in the legislature. Any man who shall fight a duel, bear, accept, or send a challenge, is to be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit. Members are to take an oath of office, and to swear that they have offered no inducements to their constituents to vote for them, either by gifts of money, meat, or drink, directly or indirectly.

A provision in this constitution provides for its amendment once in six years, without calling a convention, through the joint action of the General Assembly and the qualified voters of the state.

"The constitution is to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, by vote, on the first Thursday and Friday of March next."

The new constitution was adopted with remarkable unanimity by the convention, and there appears to be no reasonable doubt of its adoption by the people.

MICHIGAN.

The legislative council of the territory of Michigan adjourned on the 7th ultmo, after a brief session of seven days. They passed a law to provide for taking the census of the territory east and west of Lake Michigan, preparatory to the call of a convention to form a state constitution, and the election of representatives and senators to the Congress of the United States. The census is to be completed by the second Monday of November, and the returns to be immediately made after the completion of the enumeration

of the inhabitants. Acts were passed extending the laws of Michigan to the country west of the Mississippi, and organizing counties in that country, as well as a new county east of the river. They also unanimously adopted resolutions declaratory of the rights of the people of Michigan to the protection and privileges of a permanent state government, as soon as they ascertain that they have a population of sixty thousand souls—declaratory of their just and lawful claim to the boundaries established in the ordinance of 1787 and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of that ordinance, and calling upon the state of Virginia to require from the government of the United States a faithful observance of the provisions contained in the ordinance and the act ceding to the Union the territory north west of the river Ohio. So it seems that Michigan has determined to become a state. Success to her. Penn. Int.

New York Court of Sessions, September 8.

Among the culprits sentenced this day, was Charles Ziss, a young man who is heir apparent to a property of \$60,000 from an aged mother on Long Island, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is an old offender, and his numerous thefts and frauds, without apparent inducement, would almost lead to the belief that he is an individual of the class whose organ of acquisitiveness is developed to such a degree as almost to divest the stealing propensity of its moral enormity. Such a person, however, if he cannot be reclaimed, ought at least to be placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community.

Gambling.—The Richmond Compiler states that its efforts to expel gamblers from that city have lost it nearly \$2000. It appears that there are in the city fourteen large gambling establishments, connected with which are upwards of eighty persons. These eighty individuals are men of expensive habits, disbursing large sums to hotel keepers, grocers, wine merchants, and traders of every description, whom they threaten with the withdrawal of their patronage if they continue to subscribe for the Compiler. The Compiler avows its determination, however, to carry on the war against them with redoubled vigor, "perish what may."

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New York from Liverpool, by which the editors of the Courier have received London and Liverpool papers to the 23d August.

Though several days later than previous accounts, the papers furnish but little intelligence of interest.

The demand for money in the London market had increased, and the Bank had given notice that it should require an advanced rate of interest.

The Queen of England had returned to London, from a visit on the continent.

From France we have nothing but the speech of Louis Philippe in reply to the address of the Chambers, and the prorogation of those bodies till the month of December.

The accounts from the north of Spain as to the state of the war there, are quite of a contradictory nature. On the whole it would seem, however, that the Queen's general, Rodil, was in pursuit of Don Carlos, and that the latter was afraid to measure strength with him. Some letters from the capital speak of the state of the public mind in Old Castile in desponding terms.

An important document has been laid before the Cortes of Spain in relation to the foreign relations of that country. It will be seen that the treaty of indemnification with this country is spoken of as definitely settled. The allusion to the former Spanish colonies on this continent, though conveying nothing of a decided character, still evidently points to a reconciliation.

The cholera was raging with great violence at Algiers. It had received a check in Cadiz. The Governor of Gibraltar announced by proclamation on the 7th August, that it had totally ceased there.

Don Pedro and his daughter had returned to Lisbon from their journey to Oporto, and measures preparatory to the session of a legislative body in Lisbon were in progress. Great dissatisfaction prevailed among the British troops in the Portuguese service in consequence of large arrears of pay, it is said, being due to them. Some accounts say that arrangements were making to send them back to England.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Tula, one of the largest, handsomest, and most populous Russian provincial capitals, was desolated on the 11th of July, by a dreadful conflagration. Nine churches, 67 private buildings, and numerous manufactures, markets and magazines were reduced to ashes. Many thousand inhabitants have lost all their property. The Emperor has given 190,000 rubles to relieve their wants.

A great work is about to be commenced, namely a plan for securing the waters of the Nile so as to render them serviceable for the irrigation of the land. The toll is to be levied for the purposes forty thousand men will be employed in the undertaking.

HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, October 8.

Among our advertisements to-day will be found proposals by Mr. Walde for publishing a "COMPANION" to that valuable literary work the CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The great regularity with which the library has been issued, and the very valuable matter which it has furnished to the public, has given to it a character above all similar works in this country, and secured for it an extensive circulation. The very satisfactory manner in which the "Library" has been conducted, gives ample assurance that the "Companion" will also deserve the patronage of the public.

Raleigh Star.

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"Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road."

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THE RAINBOW.

BY FELEcia HEMANS.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a token of a covenant between me and the earth." GEN. ix. 19.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower
From summer's changeful skies,
And rain drops bend each trembling flower,
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call
A thousand buds to day,
Which, wanting but that balmy fall,
In hidden beauty lay.

On now full many a blossom's bell
With fragrance fill the shade;
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,
In brighter tints array'd.

But mark! what arch of radiant hue
From heaven to earth is bow'd!
Has't ere it vanish, haste to view
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold
The emerald's verdant rays;
The topaz blends its hue of gold
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight
Was given the vision fair;
Gaze on that arch of color'd light,
And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep,
By the Eternal chain'd,

No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,
Awful and unconstrain'd.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,
Fix'd by his sovereign will,
Shall, in their course, bid man behold
Seed time and harvest still.

That still the flower shall deck the field,
When vernal zephyr blow;

That still the vine its fruit shall yield.
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth! which yet
Smiles with each charm endow'd,
Bless thou his name, whose mercy set
The rainbow in the cloud!

The Dissenting Minister.

BY MRS. MITFORD.

(Concluded.)

Who shall describe Jane's desolation during the long and dreary winter that succeeded their separation? That her secret was known, or strongly suspected, appeared to her certain; and she more than guessed that her father's forbearance in not putting into words the grieved displeasure which he evidently felt, was owing to the kind, but crabbed old bachelor, Mr. Fenton, whose conduct towards herself, or rather whose opinion of her powers, appeared to have undergone a considerable change, and who, giving her credit for strength of mind, seemed chiefly bent on sparing her to exert that strength of mind to the utmost. He gave proof of that knowledge of human nature which the dissenting ministers so frequently possess, by seeking to turn her thoughts into a different channel, and by bringing her Milton and Cowper, and supplying her with English books of history and theology together with the lives of many pious and eminent men of his own persuasion, succeeded not only in leading her into an interesting and profitable course of reading, but in beguiling her into an unexpected frankness of discussion on the subject of her new studies.

In these discussions he soon found the talent of the young person whom he had so long undervalued; and constant to his contempt for the sex, (a heresy from which a man who has fallen into seldom recovers,) began to consider her as a splendid exception to the general inanity of woman, a good opinion which received further confirmation from her devoted attention to her father, who was seized with a lingering illness about a twelve-month after the departure of Victor, of which he finally died, after languishing for nearly two years, kept alive only by the tender and incessant cares of his daughter, and the sympathizing visits of his friend.

On opening the will, his beloved daughter, Jane, was found sole heiress to a fortune of £70,000; unless she should intermarry with a soldier, a papist, or a foreigner, in which case the entire property was bequeathed unreservedly to the Rev. Samuel Fenton, to be disposed of by him according to his sole will and pleasure.

Miss Lanham was less affected by this clause than might have been expected. Three years had now elapsed from the period of separation; and she had been so well obeyed, as never to have received one line from Victor d'Aubervilliers. She feared that he was dead; she tried to hope that he was unfaithful; and the tremendous number of officers that had fallen in Napoleon's last battles rendered the former by far the most probable catastrophe; even if he had not previously fallen, the Russo-French campaign threatened extermination to the French army, and poor Jane, in whose bosom hope had long lain dormant, hardly regarded this fresh obstacle to her unhappy love. She felt that hers was a widowed heart, and that

her future comfort must be sought in the calm pleasures of literature, and in contributing all she could to the happiness of others.

Attached to Belford by long habit, and by the recollection of past happiness and past sorrows, she continued in her old dwelling, making little other alteration in her way of life, than that of adding two or three servants to her establishment, and offering a home to her mother's sister, the aunt to whose intervention she owed the doubtful good of that proficiency in French which had introduced her to Victor, and whom unforeseen events had now reduced to absolute poverty.

In her she found an intelligent and cultivated companion, and in her society and that of Mr. Fenton, and in the delight of a daily increasing library, her days passed calmly and pleasantly; when, in spite of her resolutions, her serenity was disturbed by the victories of the Allies, the fall of Napoleon, the capture of Paris, and the peace of Europe. Was Victor dead or alive? Faithless or constant? Would he seek her? and seeking her, what would be his disappointment at the clause that parted them forever? Ought she to remain in Belford? Was there no way of ascertaining his fate?

She was resolving these questions for the hundredth time, when a knock was heard at the door, and the servant announced Colonel d'Aubervilliers.

There is no describing such meetings. After sketching rapidly his fortunes since they had parted; how he disobeyed her by writing, and how he had since found that his letters had miscarried; and after brief assurances that in his eyes she was more than ever charming, had gained added grace, expression and intelligence, Jane began to communicate to him at first with much agitation, afterwards with collected calmness, the clause in the will, by which she forfeited all her property in marrying him.

"Is it not cruel?" added she, "to have lost the power of enriching him whom I love?"

"You do love me then, still?" exclaimed Victor. "Blessings on you for that word! You are still constant!"

"Constant! Oh, if you could have seen my heart during these three long, long years! If you could have imagined how the thought of you mingled with every recollection, every feeling, every hope! But to bring you a penniless wife, Victor—for even the interest of this money since my father's death, which might have been a little portion, I have settled upon my poor aunt—to take advantage of your generosity, and burden you with a dowerless wife, never handsome, no longer young, inferior to you in every way—ought I to do so? Would it be just? Would it be right? Answer me, Victor?"

"Rather tell me, would it be just and right to deprive you of the splendid fortune you would use so well? Would you, for my sake, for love, and for competence, forego the wealth which is your own?"

"Would I? Oh, how can you ask?"

"Will you, then, my own Jane? Say yes, dearest, and never will we think of this money again. I have a mother worthy to be yours—a mother who will love and value you as you deserve to be loved; and an estate with a small chateau at the foot of the Pyrenees, beautiful enough to make an emperor forget his throne. Share it with me, and we shall be happier in that peaceful retirement than ever monarch was or can be! You love the country. You have lost none of the simplicity which belonged to you, alike from taste and habit. You will not miss these riches."

"Oh, no! no!"

"And you will be mine, dearest and fairest! Mine, heart and hand? Say yes, mine own Jane!"

And Jane did whisper, between smiles and tears, that "yes," which her faithful lover was never weary of hearing; and in a shorter time than it takes to tell it, all details of the marriage were settled.

In the evening, Mr. Fenton, whom Miss Lanham had invited to tea, arrived; and in a few simple words, Jane introduced Col. d'Aubervilliers, explained their mutual situation, and declared her resolution of relinquishing immediately the fortune which, by her father's will, would be triply forfeited by her union, with a soldier, a foreigner, and a Catholic.

"And your religion?" inquired Mr. Fenton, somewhat sternly.

"Shall ever be sacred in my eyes," replied Victor, solemnly. "My own excellent mother is herself a Protestant and a Calvinist. There is a clergyman of that persuasion at Bayonne. She shall find every facility for the exercise of her own mode of worship. I should love her less if I thought her capable of change."

"Well, but this money—are you sure young man, that you yourself will not regret marrying a portionless wife?"

"Quite sure. I knew nothing of her fortune. It was a portionless wife that I came hither to seek."

"And you, Jane? Can you abandon this wealth which, properly used, comprises in itself the blessed power of doing good, of relieving misery, of conferring happiness? Can you leave your home, your country, and your friends?"

"Oh, Mr. Fenton!" replied Jane, "I shall regret none but you. His home will be my home, his country my country. My dear aunt will, I hope, accompany us. I shall leave nothing that I love but you, my second father. And

for this fortune which, used as it should be used, is indeed a blessing—do I not leave it in your hands? And am I not sure that with you it will be a fund for relieving misery and conferring happiness? I feel that if, at this moment, he whom I have lost could see into my heart, he would approve my resolution, and would bless the man who had shown such disinterested affection for his child."

"In his name and my own, I bless you, my children," rejoined Mr. Fenton; "and as his act and my own, do I restore to you the forfeited money. No refusals, young man! No arguments! No thanks! It is yours and yours only. Listen to me, Jane. This will, for which any one less generous and disinterested than yourself would have hated me, was made, as you must have suspected, under my direction. I had known from your friend, the hostess of the Red Lion, of your mutual attachment; and was on the point of putting a stop to your interviews, when an exchange, unexpected by all parties, removed M. d'Aubervilliers from Belford. After your separation, it would have been inflicting needless misery to have reproached you with an intercourse which we had every reason to believe completely at an end. I prevailed on my good friend to conceal his knowledge of the engagement, and tried all I could to turn your thoughts into a different channel. By these means I became gradually acquainted with your firmness and strength of mind, your ardor and your sensibility; and having made minute and searching inquiries into the character of your lover, I began to think, little as an old bachelor is supposed to know of those matters, that an attachment between two such persons was likely to be an attachment for life; and I prevailed on Mr. Lanham to add to his will the clause that you have seen, that we might prove the disinterestedness as well as the constancy of the lovers. Both are proved," continued the good old man, a smile of the purest benevolence softening his rugged features, "both are proved to my entire satisfaction; and soldier, Frenchman, and Papist though he be—the sooner I join your hands and get quit of this money, the better. Not a word my dear Jane, unless to fit the day. Surely you are not going to compliment me for doing my duty? I don't know how I shall part with her, though, well as you deserve her," continued he, turning to Col. d'Aubervilliers, "you must bring her sometimes to Belford;" and, passing the back of his withered hand across his eye to brush off the unusual softness, the good dissenting minister walked out of the room.

A Duel at St. Domingo.

Translated from Le Courier des Etats-Unis, for the Times.

Some years previous to the negro insurrection at St. Domingo, aided and seconded by England, in hatred for the success which France had supplied New England with during the war of independence, this fine French colony was at its summit of grandeur and prosperity. Culture and industry had amassed for it more gold than its mines could furnish to the avaricious Spaniards; this metal was in active circulation, and with it advanced luxury and the superfluities of pleasures. Beneath the burning sky of the tropic, passions naturally warm, become inflamed and ungovernable, when wealth which alone is able to generate them, comes and offers new incentives.

At the period of which I have to speak, 1788, the passion which predominated amongst the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gaming. But those games where calculation or address equalized the chances of fortune could not suffice them for their love of play: there must needs be some of those games where chance would govern every combination of the mind, at those games where heaps of gold mount upon the table, where a throw of the dice would stagger a fortune, or in like manner accumulate an enormous sum. It was a dice in fact that the gamblers sought for feelings capable of stimulating their dull senses, and it was not unusual to see a whole plantation, a cargo of negroes, cast as a stake upon a fatal board. They would throw upon the table some dozen dice, mix them, and the player would pick up at hazard with his dice box three by which he would learn his fate.

Well, then, 1788 (trusting to my memory) there served in capacity of captain, in the regiment of Port-au-Prince, the son of a rich sugar merchant belonging to the colony. Captain Severy numbered twenty-five or six years, and in addition to being placed at the head of a large fortune, had, by inclination, embraced the military profession. None could rival his address at small sword, none surpass his dexterity at pistol; at once, brave even to rashness, he did not disabuse his fatal skill, and in general could make good sport of those who dared to measure with him; he was boasting even to insolence, had scarcely among his numerous duels received any scratches, and had already left a long track of blood in society. Still he possessed good qualities. Severy was more dreaded than beloved; for his frankness, his sense of right, could not restrain his fatal penchant for duelling. Is it necessary to add, that he was a gambler?

One evening, in a public house, a place of resort for the gamblers of Port-au-Prince, the inmates were amusing them-

selves at *gourdailier* till the society was sufficiently numerous to animate the play. In these gaming receptacles they style *gourdailier*, simply playing *guardes* (dollars,) which was, in their slang phrase, throwing snow balls till the party arrived. An officer of the French marine, captain of a frigate, who had been residing for some time in their colony, entered at this moment into the gambling room. In passing a table where they were playing he gave a look, and perceived some pieces of money before the play-

ers. "Who makes up the game?" cried a voice.

"I," replied the captain, (whose name has escaped me.) He then came and carelessly threw a dice, then turned away to a sideboard to finish the glass of lemonade; meanwhile, the gamblers continued the play.

"Commandant, you have won," exclaimed Severy, who was one of the players; pick up the stakes;" and he pushed towards his fortunate adversary several heaps of gold.

At the sight of this immense sum, the French officer, who fancied but to have risked a few dollars, recoiled in amazement, then pushing back the tray of gold which was presented him; "I should believe myself wanting in delicacy, were I to appropriate that sum as having lawfully gained it. 'Tis but right to tell you, gentlemen, that in making up the game I thought to have risked but the moderate sum which I had perceived upon the table. I neither wish, nor ought to regard that gold as my own."

"Take it, Sir," says Captain Severy. "You have as much right to it as you would have had to pay, had you lost."

"You deceive yourself, if you imagine that: I should not have believed my honor stained in refusing to acquit a debt which I had not contracted, and consequently I should stain it by appropriating a sum I had not gained."

"You would have paid, Mr. Commandant," returned Severy, elevating his voice and laying stress upon the words, "You would have paid. 'Tis I who tell you."

There was in the language, and still more in the Captain's tone, an idea of provocation which did not escape the marine officer. He likewise retorted in a bitter tone, and it was soon too late, when the friends of the two gamblers were willing to interfere, to prevent an awkward result. Each of the parties considered himself so grossly insulted that any medium to their respective wrongs became impossible, and a duel inevitable.

"Sir," says Severy to his opponent, "not wishing to have over you the advantage which every body knows my address at the sword and pistol would give me, I ought to offer you more equal terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the dice shall decide which of us shall blow out the brains of the other."

"Agreed."

A thrill of horror pervaded them all; some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witness of the bloody drama that was in preparation; others instilled with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamblers, who seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, were watching the preliminaries of the duel. Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severy and the French officer, a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen, exchanged between the adversaries, who alone appeared to have retained their *sang froid* during this tragic moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready, the parties took it and examined if all was right, then laying it down upon the table, where two hands full of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice box.

It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

"'Tis good play, Commandant," spoke Severy, suspending his throw of the dice; "the chances are for you. Hear me: if the hazard favors you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare, upon my honor, you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward, the one of us two who shall spare the other."

"Play, sir, I don't stand in need of your impudent advice to inform me what I have to do."

Severy, with an ironical smile on his lips tosses the three ivory cubes, which, after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop, and show fifteen at pair-royal.

Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer, who, finding himself alone in front of his enemy, in a measure favored, rises, and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

"Your life is my property, sir," says Severy, throwing down the dice box, and seizing the pistol; "recommend your soul to God."

"Well, sir, fire then," replies the commandant, laying his hand upon his heart; "fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!"

He had not time to finish. The bullet of Severy had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains amongst the curious gazers, frozen with horror.

After this shocking duel, where, in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severy, that officer, already dreading his companions, impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute, he returned to his fellow citizens, hate for hate—disdain for disdain; and when the insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, he joined the enemy's ranks, when he fought in command under orders of the English general, Maitland. There he showed proofs, more than once, not only of extreme bravery, but of great skill in stratagem. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tiburon, where he was killed by a ball in the side, at the moment when victory had declared for him.

A Courtship in Puns.—A certain Mr. Parr, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her.

At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and, in the dread of losing her for ever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favored the attempt. It happened that opposite the gentleman there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of marmalade. "Will you do me the honor to accept of a little *Parr*, *Miss Ann?*" said the lover, with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese.

"Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the top of the crystal. "whether or not you are fond of *Marr*, my lad!" "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivoque, or discovered any thing in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened, was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

Negative Innocence.—What's the matter, John?

I ain't done nothing, father.

Well, what are you crying for, you lubber?

I was afraid you'd whip me.

What whip you when you havn't done any thing?

Yes, sir.

Go into the house, you booby.